

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, immediately following the title, please insert the following:

This is the U.S. national phase of International Application No. PCT/GB2003/004753 filed November 4, 2003, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

The paragraph beginning on page 1, line 8 has been changed as follows:

A typical PLED comprises an organic electroluminescent layer located between an anode and a cathode. In operation, holes are injected into the device through the anode and electrons are injected into the device through the cathode. Holes enter the highest occupied molecular orbital ("HOMO") of the electroluminescent polymer and electrons enter the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital ("LUMO") and then combine to form an exciton which undergoes radiative decay to give light. The ~~colour~~ color of light emitted from the electroluminescent polymer depends on its HOMO-LUMO bandgap.

The paragraph beginning on page 2, line 1 has been changed as follows:

A focus in the field of PLEDs has been the development of full ~~colour~~ color displays for which red, green and blue electroluminescent polymers are required – see for example Synthetic Metals 111-112 (2000), 125-128. To this end, a large body of work has been reported in the development of electroluminescent polymers for each of these three ~~colours~~ colors with red, green and blue emission as defined by PAL standard 1931 CIE co-ordinates.

The paragraph beginning on page 2, line 14 has been changed as follows:

For simplicity, a full ~~colour~~ color display will preferably have the same cathode material for all three electroluminescent materials. This results in the further problem that the energy gap between the LUMO and the workfunction of the cathode for a typical blue electroluminescent polymer is greater than that for a typical red or green electroluminescent polymer. This may contribute to lower efficiency.

The paragraph beginning on page 3, line 1 has been changed as follows:

Chains of fluorene repeat units, such as homopolymers or block copolymers comprising dialkylfluorene repeat units, may be used as electron transporting materials. In addition to their electron transporting properties, polyfluorenes have the advantages of being soluble in conventional organic solvents and have good film forming properties. Furthermore, fluorene monomers are amenable to Yamamoto ~~polymerisation~~ polymerization or Suzuki ~~polymerisation~~ polymerization which enables a high degree of control over the regioregularity of the resultant polymer.

The paragraph beginning on page 6, line 2 has been changed as follows:

~~The present inventors have determined that~~ According to the invention, improved electron injection, and therefore improved PLED performance, may be accomplished by increasing the electron affinity of known polyfluorenes.

The paragraph beginning on page 7, line 2 has been changed as follows:

- wherein n is from 1-3 and R₁-R₅ are independently selected from:
- hydrogen;
- ~~solubilising~~ solubilizing groups selected from alkyl, alkoxy, arylalkyl and heteroarylalkyl; and
- electron withdrawing groups

The paragraph beginning on page 8, line 17 has been changed as follows:

wherein each P independently represents a ~~polymerisable~~ polymerizable group and Ar is as defined above.

The paragraph beginning on page 9, line 4 has been changed as follows:

In a fourth aspect, the invention provides a process for preparing a polymer comprising a step of reacting a first monomer as described above with a second monomer that may be the same or different from the first monomer under conditions so as to ~~polymerise~~ polymerize the monomers.

Preferably, the process comprises ~~polymerising~~ polymerizing in a reaction mixture:

The paragraphs beginning on page 9, line 19 have been changed as follows:

wherein the reaction mixture comprises a catalytic amount of a catalyst suitable for ~~catalysing~~ catalyzing the ~~polymerisation~~ polymerization of the aromatic monomers, and a base in an amount sufficient to convert the boron derivative functional groups into boronate anionic groups.

The paragraph beginning on page 9, line 27 has been changed as follows:

The polymers prepared using monomers according to the invention may be homopolymers or copolymers. A wide range of co-monomers for ~~polymerisation~~ polymerization with the monomers of the invention will be apparent to the skilled person. Examples of comonomers include triarylamine as disclosed in, for example, WO 99/54385 and heteroaryl units as disclosed in, for example, WO 00/46321 and WO 00/55927.

The paragraph beginning on page 13, line 6 has been changed as follows:

Electron withdrawing groups Ar according to (a) or (b) may be provided with ~~solubilising~~ solubilizing groups. Particularly preferred as ~~solubilising~~ solubilizing groups are optionally substituted, branched or linear C₁₋₂₀ alkyl or alkoxy, more preferably C₄₋₁₀ alkyl.

The paragraph beginning on page 14, line 10 has been changed as follows:

Preferred methods for ~~polymerisation~~ polymerization of the monomers according to the invention are Suzuki ~~polymerisation~~ polymerization as described in, for example, WO 00/53656 and Yamamoto ~~polymerisation~~ polymerization as described in, for example, T. Yamamoto, "Electrically Conducting And Thermally Stable π -Conjugated Poly(arylene)s Prepared by Organometallic Processes", Progress in Polymer Science 1993, 17, 1153-1205.

The paragraph beginning on page 17, line 2 has been changed as follows:

Polymers according to the invention having formula P1 were prepared by Suzuki ~~polymerisation~~ polymerization in accordance with the process described in WO 00/53656, by reaction of the following monomers in the ratios set out in the table below: